WHERE FITZ-JOHN FIT.

His Efforts to Break Into Another Man's Gold Mime in Colorado.

How He Took Advantage of a New-Found Friend's Generosity.

A Long Battle, in Which Smoke and a Blowing Machine Were the Chief Weapons.

Corrupt Judge and His Corrupter Driven From the State. Mr. B. F. Smith, of Boston, has recently been interviewed by a reporter for the Traveler, to whom he told an interesting story showing how Fitz-John Porter fought for a rich mine in Colorado, in court and out, and how he was finally vanquished. He says that in the winter of 1864-'5, Gen. Porter, after his dismissal from the army came to Colorado as a kind of general agent for a New York mining company, owning property which adjoined property of my own. I had mined a vein of ore running up the hill, and had in this work sunk a shaft to the depth of some 300 feet. The vein had been pretty well worked out, The vein had been pretty well worked out, and I had not been working this mine for some time. I had begun at the surface, and at first the gold was abundant, and the ore was rich. At the time of Gen. Porter's coming to Colorado I was at work in my mine on the Briggs lode. Here I was mining exceedingly rich ore, and there was every indication that following the vein up the hill in a northeasterly direction as indicated in the diagram the ore still continued rich. The property of the New York Mining company was on the line of the Gregory extension vein, so called, and run for about 250 feet in a northerly direction from my property feet in a northerly direction from my property along that vein. This property had never been worked at all, and it was the purpose of working this mine that Gen. Porter came to Colorado. Certain friends of mine in New York gave him letters of introduction to me, nsking me to be of any assistance to him that I could. I was familiar somewhat with his military history, and felt in common with others that his recent disgrace might perhaps have been owing to an unfortunate combination of circumstances, and I was willing to render of circumstances, and I was willing to render him any assistance in my power to enable him to successfully prosecute his work. I regarded him to be a gentleman, and treated him as such. With this feeling I teek him down into my works, doing this in the strictest confidence. I took him first into my Gregory lode mine, which, as I have said, I was not then working, and showed him what had been working, and showed him what had been doing. In fact I gave him every opportunity to examine the vein, which was the one running through his property. I was then doing my principal work in the Briggs lode mine. The vein of solid ore in this mine was from The vein of solid ore in this mine was from three to four feet wide, and was considered the three to four feet wide, and was considered the richest mine in the district. In fact, its reputation was very extensive. I showed Porter both mines, how they worked, &c.; in short, I trusted him as a gentleman, and gave him the bottom facts. I also took him up the hill on the proporty he represented, and showed him a location where I would advise him to sink a shaff, but told him I believed he would find the vein narrow and "pinched." I showed him where I had worked the vein for two or three feet, after I had found it pinched. Porter feet after I had found it pinched. feet, after I had found it pinched. Porter put his men at work where I advised, at a spot about 50 feet from my property. The Gregory extension vein had a pitch to the southwest and the Briggs lode vein to the northeast, and were about 200 feet apart at a depth of 300 feet. Porter sank his shaft and run down about 60 feet, following the vein, and then left the vein and started at an angle of about 45° to the southeast, which would bring him to the Briggs lode vein. When he bring him to the Briggs lode vein. When he had progressed about 20 feet he employed a man, a friend of mine, who had formerly worked for me, to go and plank up the shaft tightly. Up to this time I had not the slightest suspicion of anything wrong; but this friend of mise came to me early in 1865 and told me of his contract to plank up the shaft. He said he thought it was only fair to let me know what Porter was doing. I made an examination and found the facts as he stated examination and found the facts as he stated them, that Porter was on his way to my mine. From where I had opened into the mountain to where he struck off for my lead was some 250 feet. You know it is a maxim that ession is nine points of law," but in the mining camps of Colorado, in territorial days, possession might practically be regarded as ten points of the law, and it was highly imten points of the law, and it was highly important for me to keep possession. I was thoroughly convinced of Porter's fraudulent Intention, and the subsequent facts justified my convictions. I determined that when Porter arrived on my property he should find me, if it were possible, on the spot to receive him. I engaged some of the most expert miners and contracted with them to run a tunnel into the mountain following the Briggs vein. I paid a large price and put in three vein. I paid a large price and put in three gaugs of men, relieving each other once in gangs of men, refleving each often going the cight hours, and kept the work going they whole time. I knew the distance they would have to run, and knew that this tunnel would settle the question of Porter's intention. Porter, of course, did not know what I was doing, and late in April Porter's shaft broke through into my tunnel in the Briggs mine. I happened to be on the spot when the miners broke through. I said to the men, some of whom were old employes of mine, "Well, boys, you have arrived here. Now you can quit. I'll work this property myself," and they left. Porter was in Denerty myself," and they left. Porter was in Denver, but arrived that afternoon, and came immediately to my office. He said he understood I had been discharging his workmen. I asked him if he was surprised. He said he wished to know by what authority I had discharged them. I looked at him a moment and said: "Gen. Porter, I know your history. You brought to me letters of introduction from friends of mine, and I treated you like a gentleman, gave you my confidence, took you into my mines, showed you the richness of my Briggs lode, and you have used this informa-Briggs lode, and you have used this informa-tion I gave you to clandestinely attempt to rob me of my rich ores. Whether you were a traitor to your country or not I will not say, but your betrayal of my confidence and your attempt to rob me are worthy only a villain." He said, "I shall work that mine, and I shall put my men there to moreow." I informed him that I should be there to receive him. Where he strend, into my works was him. Where he struck into my works was 204 feet from the surface on the hill, and when his workmen broke through my work-men had run the tunnel for fifty feet beyond the shaft. The next day at 1 p. m. Porter appeared at the top of the shaft with Porter appeared at the top of the shaft with his men and came down to my works. The men brought their tools, and he ordered them to go to work. I informed the men they would not be permitted to go to work, and they must leave the matter to be settled hetween Porter and myself. I told Porter if he had any legal rights he must get them in the courts, as I did not propose to be robbed by force. He selzed a drill and essayed to go to work, but I seized him by the collar and jammed him down among the broken rocks, informing him if he did not leave the mine instantly I would kill him on the spot. Though he had hired and brought into the shaft with him is builles, each armed with two revolvers, he concluded each armed with two revolvers, he concluded to retire, and he went up in the bucket and they up the ladders to the surface, as they came. Porter reaching the surface covered with mud and water met with a somewhat warm reception from the nearly thousand miners who were on the hill awaiting his return. Porter applied then to Territorial Chief Justice Harding for an injunction to restrain me from working the mine. Of Harding I may say that he had formerly held official position in Utah, but owing to his practice of polygany without embracing the rest of the Mormon faith and certain other irregularities, Utah had been made too hor for him. Harding came to Central City from Denver and heard each armed with two revolvers, he concluded came to Central City from Denver and heard the application for an injunction. The hear-ing lasted three or four days. While there Harding made his headquarters with Porter's attorneys, staying with them constantly. I admitted all facts of driving Porter from the admitted all facts of driving Forter from the mine, and showed my ownership in it, and that I had worked it from the commencement of breaking ground. The application for an injunction to restrain me from working the mine, which Harding granted, and in addition ordered the sheriff to put Porter in possession. My counsel, two gentlemen both any disturbance.

eccupying to-day distinguished official posifious, were so satisfied of Harding's corruption that they advised me to hold possession
against such a bold robbery by force if need
be. I adopted, however, the expedient of filling the tunnel with far, pitch, pine wood,
saiphur, old woolen rags, and, indeed,
anything cless which, when burning,
would raise a vile odor, and when
Porter and the sheriff attempted to go
down his shaft they were met with such a
volume of smoke, impregnated with vile
smells, that they very quickly retired. Judge
Harding had started for Atchinson, Kan., but
a messenger was dispatched who evertook him
on the plains and brought him back to Central
City. Another hearing was held for seven
days. This time I denied everything, and
Porter was unable to prove that I personally
had prevented his getting possession of the
mine. On the evening of the last day of the
hearing the court room was crowded to its
utmost capacity, and a good deal of excitement prevailed concerning Harding's high
handed course. My attorney arose in court
and directly charged Judge Harding to his
face with the corrupt part he had taken
in the proceedings. Harding ordered the
sheriff to arrest him, but somehow in the confusion the sheriff did not hear the order, and
the judge had to sit and listen to the charges
of his being bribed and corrupted. The
excitement was intense, and without issuing
any order Harding was quietly got out of the
room, his friends got him to Denver that excitement was intense, and without issuing any order Harding was quietly got out of the room, his friends got him to Denver that night, and the next morning he took the coach for the states, and has not made his appearance in Colorado since. One of Porter's attorneys, who has since died, before his death told my attorney that only \$600 was paid Harding for his course. It was a rather cheap sell out. Porter next fell back on his knowledge of military engineering. He built a large building on the hill over the top of his shaft, constructed a large fan six-

Bowen's character, when the court said: "I

evidence, that the attorney general had no hand in the conspiracy. He respected the high office of attorney general of the United States. But let him call off his thieves; his dogs, or people might change their belief. Dickson's testimony bore the impress of truth upon its face, and was corroborated by that of Driver and of two business men of this city. Dickson fead the paper in the jury room, he did not deny that, or any part of the truth. Low's story was absurd, and no one who believed Dickson to be a man of intelligence would credit it. The truth of the matter was, that within a short time after the publication of the paper Dickson found out more about of the paper, Dickson found out more about Bowen, and changed his opinion of that person as well as of Brewster Cameron.

Judge Cuppy followed in a strong speech for his client, during the course of which he "I am here as Diekson's friend, I shall

"I am here as Diekson's friend. I shall stay here as long as these hounds of hell fly at his throat, and if he goes down I want the honor of going down with him."

The question here was not whether Diekson had been guilty of impropriety in reading the papers; but whether it was a crime; whether a corrent metric was the control of the papers. whether a corrupt motive was shown. The alleged crime was committed on September 8; the government know substantially every-thing then, yet it was not until October thing then, yet it was not until October that the investigation began. He presumed that they wanted time for inward reflection; that might have accounted for the many delays in this case—delays that had actually staved it off until the very day the star route trials began. Some recode was never machinists. the very day the star route trials began. Some people were uncharitable enough to comment unfavorably upon this singular conjunction. He would blame no officer for failing in his duty. Dist. Atty. Corkhill was glad enough to turn the responsibility for this case over to the special coursel. Only three days are Mr. Wells said he believed Howen's story to be true. Then God help his Insight.

Gov. Wells replied for the government. He said in conclusion there were two facts only. Did he read the paper? Yes, he did. Did he do it in violation of the court's orders? Yes, he did. That was all of it.

did. That was all of it.

The court said be would notify counsel when he was ready to deliver his decision. Judge Cuppy requested the government ounsel to inform him when he would be ready to proceed in the conspiracy case.

Mr. Wells answered that he could not say

at this time.
"We only want to say that we are ready,"

said Judge Cuppy. The court then adjourned. Something Evidently Wrong. Yesterday morning when the pupils of two schools in the Webster and two in the Gales building went in school it was found so cold in consequence of the defective heating apparatus that the schools were dismissed. The apparatus was put in by Somerville & Son, and has been the cause of a great deal of annoyance, the schools having to be dismissed several times. The trustee in that division wrote a communication to the commissioners yester-day, asking that the building inspector be notified to examine and make a report on their condition. Besides these four schools their condition. Besides these four schools there are four more closed on account of having no teachers, one in the Mistreet, and one in the Henry, one in the Nistreet, and one in the Abbott buildings. The teachers were dismissed because they failed to appear at an examination to which they were summoned. The ladies were graduates from the normal schools of Hoston, and were among the best teachers in the Second division.

Striking Printers.

Yesterday evening after the printers employed on the Post were paid off they notified Mr. Hutchins, the proprietor, that they would not go to work until they were paid union rates and the present foreman was discharged. Some four or five men still remained at their cases, and up to a late hour last night the strikers had not gone back to work or created any distributes.

PLENARY · POWER

Given the District Commissioners by the Law

To Summarily Remove Detectives as Well as Other Employes.

The Attorney General's Opinion in Extenso -- Comments of Lawyers.

Progress of the Investigation by Commissioner West.

Last night there was a decided quaking nong the suspected detectives, and in fact the whole sir about police headquarters was one of uncertainty, if not of fear. This feeling did not stop at headquarters, but spread to the various precincts and out to the men upon their beats. All this trouble and uncomfortable feeling was caused by

THE FURLICATION OF THE ATTORNEY GEN-ERAL'S OPINION,

which is as follows:

excitement was intense, and without issuing any order Harding was quietly got only of the room, his friends got him to Denver that night, and the next morning he took the coach for the states, and has not made his appearance in Colorado since. Once of Forhis appearance in Colorado since. Once of Forhis death (10d my attorney that only \$500 was paid Harding for his course. It was a rather cheap sell out. Porter next fell back on his knowledge of military engineering. He built a large building on the hill over the top of his shaft, constructed a large fan air, and the post of the shaft, constructed a large fan air, and the course of the police force of the district, and day. He covered over the top of the shaft, constructed a large fan air, and the course of the police force of the district, and day. He covered over the top of the shaft, constructed a large fan air, and day. He covered over the top of the shaft, constructed a large fan air, and the court had been men to stay on the spot and turn it night and day. He covered over the top of the shaft, constructed a large fan air, and the court had been men to stay on the spot and turn it night and the men to the building while received the first to perform the properties of the same of the building while received the mine 30 or 40 feet through which the fan would force the air and the possession, barricade himself against me and thus hold the mine that the court had been unable to give him. Porter himself stayed with his office of the district of the same and thus hold the mine that the court had been unable to give him. Porter himself stayed with his office of the district of the same of the same and thus hold the mine that the court had been unable to give him. Porter himself stayed with his office of the district of the distr

Bowen's character, when the court said: "I cannot regard Bowen's testimony as very competent. I regard it as so shaky that it amounts to nothing."

Mr. Smith believed that the attorney general had been the victim of three bad designing corrupt men. He had a belief, based on evidence, that the attorney general had no the powers and duties devolved upon the powers and duties are powers and duties devolved upon the powers and duties devolved upon the powers and duties now exercised by them shall be powers and duties now exercised by them shall be powers and duties now exercised by them shall be powers and duties now exercised by them shall be appeared to the powers and duties now exercised by them shall be appeared to the said commissioners of the Distriction of the powers and duties now exercised by them shall be appeared to the said the powers and duties now exercised by them shall be appeared to the said commissioners of the Distriction of Columbia, who authority to employ the powers and duties devolved upon the powers and duties are powers. by this act." (20 St., 107.) The powers and duties referred to will be found set forth in chapter 15 of the revised statutes of the district. The material point is that the power of removal then exercised by the police beard was limited by the following provisions: "Each person so appointed shell hold office only during such time as he shall faft fully observe and execute all the rules and regulations of the beard, the laws of the United States, and he laws and ordinance scribing within the district, and which apply to any part of the district where the members of the force may be on duty. (Sec. 341.)

"No person shall be removed from the police force except op written charges preferred against

"No person simil be removed rous as passes force except on written charges preterred against him to the board of police, and after an opportunity shall have been afforded him of being heard in his defense; and no person removed from the police force for canaes shall be reappointed to any office in said force." (Sec. 335.)

If congress, in making this transfer, had said that the power and indices so tennsferred should be performed as thereforce by the police board, or in accordance with the provisions of existing them, and made yet of some equivalent expression as a surface of the proceeding which was inconsistent with the plensry autient as under the drawmalances might be expected, if if intended to remain a mode of proceeding which was inconsistent with the plensry autients; that of the seventh section, it will be seen, that when it intended to preserve a perticular system from the effect of consolidation, the expression is apt and clear, but a first such that the words. District of Columbia," the question would still be whether express part of power over all offices which, by its trans, would clearly include the new offices, is to be limited by inference from the more take of such words as "the powers and duties how exercised." It would not be a strained construction of these words, under the circumstances, to interpret them in a general sense, and, as now intended, to incorporate details inconsistent with the governing the said provisions with the general plant. The objection to this which may be said; such classes. Without such a clause the course would feel bound to be even ingentous in preserving the said provisions with it they are instructed that consistent with the general plant. The objection with the provisions of the extra repealed. It found inconsistent the contrast which the provisions of the instructed that consistent with the provisions of the extra power for the bound of the provisions as may be useful to submit the contrast of the clause is not which it is some cases. Without such a clause the

fore stated. Batea vs. Dennison, 3 McArisur, 430. A copy is inclosed. I sun, with respect. Bastamin Hannis Dingwaran,

To see how this opinion was regarded by men who pay particular attention to such matters, a Expunitional reporter last night called upon a prominent member of the bar and asked his views. "The position of the attorney general is

PERFECTLY SOUND,"

said he, "and it is a wonder to me that the matter has never before been brought up. I trust that the commissioners will now be perfeetly fearless in the prosecution of their in-

feetly fearless in the prosecution of their investigation and prompt in acting upon the facts obtained by it."

"Then you don't think it savers of despotism to give the commissioners this authority?"

"By no means. If a clerk commiss an offense he is at once dismissed. Why should a member of the police force be allowed any more privileges than the clerk? You may rest assured that the opinion is good law, and will stand."

stand."

Meeting a high official, who has watched the proceedings of the investigation with great interest, he was asked if he thought the attorney general's opinion would have the effect of precipitating the closing of the inquiry now being conducted by Commissioner West.

"Oh, no," was the reply. "I think that

THE INQUIRY WILL GO ON just the same. The action at the close of the investigation may perhaps be more summary. I know it would be if I were conducting the case. Why I have watched this whole case from the first statements of O'Leary and Murphy as they appeared in The REPUBLI-CAN up to the present time with the greatest interest, and I am satisfied that there has been a perfect network of iniquity pervading the whole of the police force, just as these telegraph wires cross each other. And there is a communication between those who are impli-cated in this wrong doing as swift and sure cated in this wrong doing as swift and sure almost as that electric language which goes from wire to wire. I believe that this opinion will give a better feeling in the community. I believe that the whole power of the federal government will be employed to assist the commissioners in probing to the very lowest depths the charges that have been made against your local detectives."

THE INVESTIGATION was continued yesterday afternoon by Commissioner West, and Messes. Reed, Ruppert, Beall, and Baker were examined. These gentlemen were questioned as to checks having been obtained from them about the time of the Magrader forgery and as to the action of deterities in the matter. Mr. Pandalal detectives in the matter. Mr. Randolph Coyle was also questioned as to his letter, which was published yesterday. The investigation will continue to-day.

of the payment of money for the recovery are continually coming to light. Mr. Reginald Fendall was robbed of a silver pitcher which had been presented him, and on that account was especially prized. He offored a detective \$50 if he could recover it, but \$40 was demanded. Mr. Fendall then went to Gall's and asked what was the value of the pitcher, and was told that the silver was worth about \$50. Still he had to pay \$60 to have it again placed upon his sideboard.

MR. W. W. CORCORAN, it appears, has been a victim to the detec-tives avariee. While returning from Rich-mond he was robbed of his watch and chain moud he was robbed of his watch and chain and a scarf pin of peculiar design, which had been a present from his daughter. It is said that he paid Detective McDevitt \$150 to get back his watch, but that the pin was never recovered. Other cases have been reported, and it is believed that the sword of Damoeles is suspended above the neck of every member of the detective force, and that when it falls its execution will be swift and sure.

NOT IF THE COURT KNOWS IT,

And This Seems to be One of Those Occasions Where He Feels Very Confident That He Does-A Sharp Spat in the Star Route Trial.

In the star route trial yesterday morning Mr. Chandler moved that the verdict of the jury on the last trial be formally entered on the records of the court. The verdict, of course, appeared in the printed report, but he wanted it on the clerk's report, particularly as to that part of the verdict declaring Peek not guilty.
Mr. Merrick read from the printed report to

show that the jury had not found any verdict at all as to Pock, who was dead, and who, although his name appeared on the indictment. had not been arraigned. There had been a report drawn up by the jury, but it had been defective in form, and it had not been in fact accepted by the court as a verdiet.

Mr. Chandler restated the grounds of his motion, and commented sharply on the course of the proscention, saying that it had taken every advantage, no matter how sayage or

of the prosecution, saying that it had taken every advantage, no matter how savage or brutal.

Judge Wylie. This is most extraordinary. It is a rights reconized as belonging to every court to send back a jury to reconsider its veroiet if the court be not satisfied with it.

Mr. Chandler. I do not deny that. But the jury was not sont back, and did not amend its verdiet. Mr. Merrick misleads your honor.

Judge Wylie. The court undendands the matter perfectly. The record says nothing of the verdiet in favor of Peck. The printed report, as read, corresponds exactly with the memory of the court. The foreman of the jury amounced that he had a report to make. He did not amounce that the jury and agreed on a verdiet. He made his rejort to the court, and in that report was a statement that the jury found Peck not guilty. The court informed the jury that Peck had not been out trial. He had haver been served with process, never had been brought into court, never had been arraigned. He was treated as done. He was not in the indictment for the purpose of a verdiet.

Mr. Chandler attempted to make a remark. Judge Wylie (angrily, I insist that the council shall not interrupt the court. I will not allow it. I will not be talked down by comment.

Mr. Chandler Maye I not the right?

Judge Wylie, You have not the right?

Judge Wylie, You have not the right, sir. Take your seet, sir. The marahal will see that the gentleman takes his seat.

The caust will indirer be talked down nor browbeaten by anylody. (To Mr. Chandler). Now, sir, you will understane your position, and mine, too. I say there was no verdiet rendered in recard to Peck. The verdiet that was rendered and recorded said nothing for the court of a service of the court of a supparently harsh course which the court has deemed to be necessary. But we must have order here.

The counsel made his speach in an inflammatory way, not in the usual method of andressing the court of a question of have and, when the court of a question of his will no feeling of his shoule, and the c

Judge Wylie, I do not want any more talk, sir.

Monaye with a foo not want any more and was well we have enough of a the prosecution then proceeded with the testingny, which was entirely of a formal character as to the routine of business in the Postoffice department, the identification of maners, &c. Among the papers offered in evidence was

a letter from a postmaster informing the de-partment that the advertisement for bids gave the distance between two points at more than the actual distance. Mr. Merrick wanted the deduction drawn that inattention to this notice on the part of Mr. Brady was a straw pointing to the existence of a conspiracy. Counsel for the defense argued against the admission of the latter;

and Judge Wylie excluded it. The remainder of the day's session was oc-capied in the reading of petitions for in-creased mail service, and other papers on file

in the Postoffice department.

A Custom House Wanted. Hon. J. E. Dart, who has been commissioned by the Georgia legislature to present a memorial to congress, asking for the construction of a custom house and government building in the town of Branswick, is registered at the Ebbits house. He says the population of Branswick has doubled in the past four years, and has increased its export business from \$630,000 in 1875 to \$3,000,000 in 1883, and the suprolle court of the district declined that a list-tice of the peace which, under sections 100 and 101, revised statutes of the District of Columbia, about the removed only, as therein prescribed, could be removed by the commissioners in their distriction, when by subsequent legislation the ap-pointment of justices was vested in the governor, (act February 2), 1871, and the authority was by congress transferred to the commissioners, as be-in 1882. number of vessels clearing from its custem. house from 192 in 1878 to 500 in 1882, and its shipments of hunder from 30,000,000 feet in 1877 to 110,943,107 feet in 1882, and its naval steres from nothing in 1874 to 137,508 barrels REV. FATHER WIGET.

Death of a Venerable and Much Beloved Priest. The news of the death of Rev. Bernard F

Wiget, S. J., was received in this city with almost universal regret, for he was for several years connected with Gonzaga college and St. Aloysius' church. Father Wiget was born in switzerland, and, entering the order of Jesuits, he remained in his native country till the or-der was banished. Remaining a few months in Germany, he came to this country, and was first stationed in Boston, and, coming here about twenty-four years ago to fill the place of assistant paster of St. Aloysius' church, he served as such some years, and then became paster of that church and president of Genzaga college Gilling these positions till been tweeters. college, filling these positions till about 1870, when, having erected St. Joseph's church, on Capitol hill, he took charge of it as pastor and served it for about three years. From this place he was transferred to White Marsh, Anne Arundel county, Md. and was best prostructed in the creation. Md., and was instrumental in the erection of a fine church in that neighborhood, and some five or six years ago was transferred to St. Thomas's, where he died. Father Wiget, as stated aboye, was a chaplain in the hes-pitals and prisons about the city during the pitals and prisons about the city during the war. He was one of the spiritual advisors of Mrs. Surratt, who was hung in the arsenal yard for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, and with Father J. A. Walter ascended the scaffold with her. He was a man of great kindness of heart, and was dearly beloved by the children of his congregation. A delegation of the Chapel Point club has gone down to St. Thomas's, where the funeral will take place this afternoon, A number of his friends will go down to day.

Meeting of the Pire Board.

The fire board held its monthly meeting ast night. The chief engineer reported that thirteen fires had occurred during the month, with a loss of \$1,900, with an insurance of \$1,700. Several routine matters were con-idered, and the board adjourned.

EAST WASHINGTON. Clement lodge, No. 5, held a very interest-ing and well attended meeting last evening at Washington hall. Ten new candidates were enrolled. The lodge new consists of over 200 active members.

The Knights of Honor and the Franklin

lodge met last evening at Odd Fellows' hall, on the navy yard, and McCauley's hall, re-

Mr. R. B. Scarle, for many years with J. F. Sarvis, has gone to Philadelphia to engage in

The commons in East Washington are being rapidly built up. It will not be many years before the commons will be things of the past. Several rows of houses are now being built.

The Light Guards did not meet last evening.

as was expected.

The Capitol hill germans will be continued, as usual, during the winter.

The laying of the stone fourdation of the new St. Mark's church was began yesterday.

Mr. Frank Case reports things dull in sporting directs, but for general parts.

ing circles, but few gunners being out, the dogs have gone in for winter quarters,

GENTLEMEN!

We call your atten-

Tall

GLOVES. Kid Gloves,

Walking Gloves, TERRA COTTA VELOUTÉ GLOVES.

They can be found in the

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Makers Exclusively of Men's Fine cloves, ac-knowledged the Best in the World!

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Pleasure Carriages Have just brought out and offer for sale Beautiful Light Landaus, and Berlin Coaches, weighing ONE THOUSAND pounds, which can be used with ONE or TWO horses. Also

LANDAULETS and BROUGHAMS all finely finished upholstered with morocco, cloth, and satin. Warranted in all respects to be fully equal to the best New York City built, at prices from 1s to poper cont. Lower, at their old-established bases,

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The Largest and Finess Public Dining Rooms in theelty. M. E. EVANS, mr7-ly Proprietor.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

GEORGE RYNEAS. Jr.,

Als SEVENTH STREET,

Displays a large and fine stock of goeds to scheet
from such a Bronzes Statingy, Hand-Pajates
Plaques Trimber des, Panels, &c., on and Water Color
besigns, Claudeliers, Library, Diples, Vase, and
Stand-Lamps in codless variety. Asso the genuino
GERMAN STUDENT LAMP

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